THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 37. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, September 14, 1870. Established 1818.

Business Cards.

J. H. McCREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa.
jeaulf

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's Corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mark1;rich'd apr27

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St., east of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for sale*, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. apr8;1y

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr8;1y55m

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. jel4tf]

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my26'69:1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9;6m

D. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinley's building, east of Public Square. may30;1y

D. BRUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground adjoining the village of Black Hawk, Beaver Co., Pa., containing five acres, on which is erected a new frame building containing 4 rooms. There is a never failing spring of water on the premises; also, a number of fruit trees. N. J McCORMICK. sept2;tf

J. LINNENBRINK,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery.
Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the "WEED" Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. jy13;6m

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. We have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.
Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTER.
apr20;1870—1y

AUCTION SALES.
THE Undersigned, having made arrangements with a County Auctioneer, proposes to hold *Auction Sales* in his yard, in rear of his dwelling on Third Street, in the borough of Beaver, for the purpose of *Selling at Public Out-Cry*,
Cows, Horses, or any article of Merchandise, will be sold for other parties wishing the same.—Day of sale—*Friday* of each week, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. Persons wishing to have articles sold will be required to give three days notice of the article they wish to offer for sale. Public notice will be given three days previous to days of sale. [je29;tf.] JOHN BORDER.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Ridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2;1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stock's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and preventing their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seems to be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to filling subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.
jan.31[] T. J. & H. J CHANDLER.

Singer Sewing Machine.
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,
The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.
Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival.
Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards.
Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.
STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS.
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established. chd je15 nov21;1y.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.
No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of
DR. SIMMS'
White Pulmonic Balsam.
It cures with a rapidity unequalled by any other remedy offered for Throat and Lung diseases. It is recommended by over 2,000 persons in Wilmington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington, Illinois, writes that there is not (with a few exceptions) a family in that city who will be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is known—and this popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, BLOOD-SPITTING, HOARSENESS, and even PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where the system is not broken down with the wear of disease, or pretended medicine, or inexperienced advice, that this Balsam will not cure if carefully used according to directions. We guarantee it all we represent it to be, and invite a trial from the afflicted everywhere. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 for large sized bottles. Prepared only by
J. H. SIMMS, M. D.,
PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,
No. 707 Market St.,
WILMINGTON, Del.
Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 607 Arch Street.
Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St.
For sale by Medicine Dealers generally.
junel5;'70;1y

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!
The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,
on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of
School, Miscellaneous and Religious
BOOKS
is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT
equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen would do well to see them before purchasing.
He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.
Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.
jan1, 1870:1y **J. F. PRICE,** Broadway, New Brighton.

Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL!
WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that
S. SNITGER & Co.
At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of
GROCERIES
Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,
Tobacco and Cigars;
And all other articles usually found In a First Class
GROCERY STORE.
From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.
Give us a Call
and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.
jan3. S. SNITGER & CO.

☞ Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Justices' Blanks kept constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob White, dec'd, late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., having been issued to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; and all persons having claims against the same will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN WHITE, *Ex'r.*
aug17;6w

BARGAINS!!
Ladies Satchels selling 85 cents, $1 00 and $1.40.
Just received from our importers and manufacturers a large stock of
NOTIONS,
FANCY BASKETS,
CHINA and BOHEMIAN WARE,
HOBBY HORSES, WAGONS, WAX DOLLS, &c. &c.
Call and Examine our Goods.
O'Leary & Singleton's,
148 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
apr13;1y ch'd june, sept.

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

NEW
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
NELSON'S BLOCK,
DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
The Undersigned, having taken the Store Room formerly occupied by
STEWART & WILSON
Invites the attention of
The Public Generally
To his Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters & Slippers.
Custom Made Work
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED
that he sells as
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
J. D. MILLER,
apr13;1y Diamond, Rochester.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER.
May be found the best assortment of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES.
PATENT MEDICINES
In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.
Laponeo's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.
The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.
Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.
Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
july1'67 J. MOORE.

SLATE
THE
TWIN CITY
SLATE COMPANY
Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their
Very Dark Blue Colored Superior
Roofing - Slate,
From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
apr9'70m;

Miscellaneous.

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.
THOS. M'CREERY, Cashier.
J. P. DRAVO. J. H. ANGEL.
J. H. M'CREERY.
Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may19tf

REMOVAL.
Thomas Allison,
HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE
TO BEAVER, Pa.,
In the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping
A General Stock of MERCHANDISE
Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of
DRY - GOODS,
OF THE
Latest Spring Styles,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
ALPACA, POPLINS,
De LAINS, PRINTS,
CHECKS, GINGHAMS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
JEANS, TWEEDS,
DINIMS, COTTONADES,
CRASH, FLANNELS,
BOOTS & SHOES, HOSIERY, &c., &c,
SHOVELS, HARDWARE,
RAKES, SPADES,
HOES,
TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c.
To the above articles he has added a choice selection of
GROCERIES:
COFFEES, TEAS,
WHITE & BROWN SUGARS, SYRUPS,
MOLASSES, SPICES,
TOBACCO. SOAPS,
All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. **THOMAS ALLISON.**
apr20 '70:1y

ICE CREAM SALOON
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.
The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will
Keep the best quality of Ice Cream
during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call.
His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.
Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. **GEORGE FREDERICK.**
may11;1y

Iron City College!
The Most Complete Business College in the United States.
Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.
Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.
No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.
N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing
SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jun19;1y.

B. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
DRY GOODS.
Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla.
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls.
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes.
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.
Groceries,
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also,
SALT.
Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.
WOODENWARE.
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles
CARBON OIL,
Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
All heavy goods delivered free of charge.
By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds now kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. **B. S. RANGER.**
dec23'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw,
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
62 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep

Railroads.

RAILROADS.
PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after June 20th, 1870, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.55, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 9.55 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	1215AM	955PM	645AM	1220AM
Rochester	700	358	920	1120
Salem	818	550	1021	1218
Alliance	845	620	1055	1257
Canton	1035	734	1125PM	257
Massillon	411	744	1240	315
Orrville	433	818	125	330
Wooster	500	901	201	420
Mansfield	615	1020	402	555
Crestline { A	640	1050	440	630
Crestline { D	700	1105	600AM	630
Bucyrus	720	1129	628	733
Upper Sandusky	746	1159	705	815
Forest		12NAM	757	853
Lima	856	150	906	1020
Van Wert		220	1018	1120
Fort Wayne	1025	340	1135	1240AM
Columbia		419	1238PM	120
Warsaw		503	130	215
Plymouth	1225PM	615	230	330
Valparaiso		733	420	455
Chicago		920	650	680

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Chicago	1120AM	920PM	600AM	535PM
Valparaiso		1142	807	715
Plymouth	150PM	1504M	950	905
Warsaw		510	1053	951
Columbia		519	1153	1030
Fort Wayne	310	545	1240PM	1110
Van Wert		658	212	1225AM
Forest	430	805	315	170
Lima		827	407	303
Upper Sandusky	548	1005	503	310
Bucyrus	615	1045	552	359
Crestline { A	1115	620	420	
Crestline { D	655	1205PM	600AM	430
Mansfield	710	1234	648	500
Wooster	823	137	805	613
Orrville	848	227	857	643
Massillon	906	253	924	717
Canton	919	310	1017	735
Alliance	950	350	1045	830
Salem	1018	423	1140	908
Rochester		510	1235PM	1056
Pittsburgh	1230	705	315	1155

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:35 p. m; New Castle, 3:15 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:50a. m. Youngstown, 10:40. a. m.
Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:50 p. m; arrives New Castle, 5:30 p.m; Youngstown, 7:05 p. m.
F. R. MYERS, *General Passenger and Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	
Cleveland	815AM	1230PM	345PM	
Euclid Street	826	1241	356	
Hudson	932	135	457	
Ravenna	1004	205	529	
Alliance	1109	244	630	
Bayard	1129	310		
Wellsville	105PM	437		

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	
Wellsville	855AM	450PM		
Bayard	1035	608		
Alliance	1115	638	735AM	
Ravenna	1238PM	740	815	
Hudson	1237	812	855	
Euclid Street	141	908	956	
Cleveland	155	920	1010	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	*	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	545AM	725AM	200PM	605PM
Bridgeport	555	615	210	615
Steubenville	710	1100	320	730
Wellsville	815	1250PM	445	
Smith's Ferry	840	116	508	
Beaver				
Rochester	925	220	550	
Pittsburgh	1035	335	655	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	Accom
Pittsburgh	625AM	345PM	430PM	
Rochester	735	350	530	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	817	440	624	
Wellsville	850	505	655	
Steubenville	950	605		705AM
Bridgeport	1100	710		815
Bellair	1110	720		820

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 945 a.m.
Bayard, 1:50a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 3:40pm

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

NEW MARBLE WORKS.

We Manufacture
MONUMENTS,
Head and Foot Stones,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Marble and Stone Work
ON SHORT NOTICE.
We Claim to do the Best Work in
Western Pennsylvania,
FOR THE LEAST MONEY.
And Mean to do as we Represent.
WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD
AT HOME OR ABROAD.
Persons wishing work in our line are invited to call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee satisfaction in every case.
We have, also, a very fine selection of work at the Rochester Works, which can not be beat, for workmanship or price, anywhere. W. H. MARSHALL.
mar14;6m—je22;cl.

HENRY HESS, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr1,1868:1y

DRUGS!
DRUGS & MEDICINES
TRUSSES!
W. BUECHLING
German Apothecary and Druggist!
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER,
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR
Medical Purposes.
Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.
ALSO
Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.
All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.
☞ *A share of patronage solicited.* jy21:1y.

THE W...

LONDON, September ... —No additional details of ... latest of McMahon have yet ... received.

The *Independence* ... Brussels, says: Marshal ... on the heights of Vaux ... Tuesday, advancing to Montmedy ... attacked by Germans and ... check with dreadful carnage. ... tion of the country is now obsolete ... depopulated. This corresponds ... the Prussian account of the ... Beaumont, reported late ... evening.

BRUSSELS, 8:45 P. ... —Belgium newspapers this evening ... published the following telegram ...

BOULLON, Sept. 1.— ... fighting commenced at nine o'clock ... morning at Bazielles. The F... are said to have captured three ... No positive news of result ... yet.

BOULLON, Belgium, ... M.—Last night after ... McMahon withdrew towards ... Sedan and concentrated his forces ... a strong position. The Crown ... of Saxony, in Tuesday's ... captured over 10,000 French ... Numbers of French soldiers escaped in Belgium and were ... armed.

It is believed McMahon will yet make another stand.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Prussian correspondent, describing the scene at the battle of the 17th, near Metz, says:

For ten hours the King was exposed to the enemy's fire. He had taken a seat near the garden wall, close to Bezonville. A wooden spinning factory on fire near by illuminated the royal headquarters. A ladder, one end resting on a pair of scales and the other on a dead horse, furnished a seat for His Majesty. He was accompanied by Prince Charles, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, Count Bismark and Minister of War Von Roon. The deepest silence reigns, when suddenly General Moltke, grasping for breath, approached and cried, "Your Majesty, we have conquered." "Hurrah!" was the response, and the party, all life now, began a frugal supper of soldier's brown meal and wine.

LONDON September 1, 1:39 p. m.—There is an unverified rumor that M'Mahon is crossing the Meuse at Stenay and is pushing for Montmedy. He has six hundred guns.—A collision between him and the Prince Frederic Charles is expected.

URLON, Belgium September 1.—Serious fighting is reported between Altigny and Dor...

The Prussians entered Carignan at ten o'clock yesterday.

LONDON, September 1.—The Bavarians are returning home and disbanding. A mutiny has occurred among some of the regiments of the Bavarian Landwehr.

A Vienna telegram denies that Marshal Bazaine was ever caged at Metz.

The siege of Strasburg continues.—Great slaughter has been occasioned by the vigorous bombardment. The garrison made a sortie on Tuesday night and drove the Germans several miles.

Passengers between London and Paris still worry through by way of Dover and New Haven.

A French frigate of Plymouth, after capturing the Julius, was seen on Wednesday at dusk in pursuit of a large German ship which was making every effort to escape.

A large force of Mobiles are reported in the rear of Belfinger, some forty miles below Basle, cut the telegraph wires, and then retired. Precautions have been taken to guard against such enterprises hereafter.

LONDON, September 2, 4:30 p. m.—Dispatches from private sources announce that on Wednesday, August 31, Marshal Bazine undertook to cut his way out from the shelter of the fortifications of Metz. The battle lasted all that day and next evening, when on Thursday morning he was again driven within the walls. The losses were extremely severe on both sides.

The death of Napoleon is rumored this afternoon, but the particulars are so conflicting that its effect at the Exchange is not marked.

LONDON, September 2.—The following dispatch, dated August 31st, has just been made public at Berlin: "As the successes of Wednesday cover so wide a region, particulars are confused and hardly certain. It is known, however, that the Prussians have captured twenty guns, eleven mitrailleuse and 7,000 prisoners.

LONDON, September 1, 2:30 p. m.—The following official dispatch, dated at Bovillon, Belgium, a few miles from Sedan, this day, (September 2,) is just made public: The battle yesterday was a very bloody one and resulted disastrously to the French, who retreated on Mezieres. The Prussians now occupy Givenue, five miles to the northeast of Sedan. Some ten thousand officers and Soldiers of the French army were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required to instantly surrender their arms. Great numbers of wounded have also been received into Belgium, for humanity's sake. A great battle is now raging. Villages are reported in flames and the Meuse river is filled with the dead. The cry at Paris is death before surrender. The defenses of Paris are mined and are to be blown up if the enemy enter the city.

LONDON, September 2.—The *Examiner* says if the mad policy of 1814 toward France—a policy of partition and repression—is intended, the safety of Europe demands that France be guaranteed against dishonor and dismemberment, and it is to be hoped the Czar will interpose to preserve the balance of power.

French accounts assert that MacMahon succeeded in crossing the Meuse at Mouzon on Wednesday.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* vouches for the following report: "A gigantic battle has been in progress since Wednesday morning, near the forest of Argonne. The following dispatch from the Emperor reached the Empress on Thursday afternoon: "All goes wonderfully well. Our plans all succeed." This obtains some color from the Bouillow telegram already sent, and is uncontradicted by the Prussian narrative, which does not reach so late a date.

A correspondent of the *Standard* at Sedan is equally positive of French success. There is some reason to fear that the combatants compete in the falsification of news.

The *Civilian*, an obscure journal, asserts that sixteen boxes of property belonging to Napoleon have been received in London and stored in a warehouse.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 2.—The *Tribune's* special dispatch from Brussels at three o'clock this afternoon says: MacMahon is completely beaten and shut up in Sedan. The French soldiers sought refuge on Belgian territory and were disarmed.

The same correspondent, one hour later, says: The Prussians are between the frontier and the northern fortresses. MacMahon has probably been cut off from the last road leading to Paris. Bazaine has been completely beaten before Metz by Prince Frederick Charles. French fugitives are running about Brussels mad with excitement.

The same correspondent, at five o'clock, says: Two thousand five hundred French infantry, five hundred cavalry, two cannon and several military trains have crossed the Belgian frontier. The troops laid down their arms, and were sent to Brussels.

The *Tribune's* special Paris dispatch of Thursday evening says: Deputy Keller's motion to declare urgent his proposal for a Parliamentary Committee for the Rhine provinces was not adopted. At six o'clock Palikao came down to the House, and in a very proud, haughty and even threatening tone said that Keller's motion was only a renewal of the attempts lately made in various forms to usurp executive power, and he would resolutely set his face against any such proposal. It was a strong speech, and friends to assume that everything that was possible had not been done. He boasted that since he had been Minister the armies had risen out of the earth, as if by enchantment, and already two Prussians have been *hors de combat*. A corps of Francestieurs had invaded Baden and cut the railway, which was very useful to the enemy in bringing provisions. The only question—one he now asked for the last time—was whether the "Minister possessed the confidence of the Chamber, in himself the trouble to come to the house unless he had something really important to communicate. Accordingly the Chamber, notwithstanding the sympathy with Keller's motion, rejected, 181 to 57. There is great difficulty in feeding cattle at the Bois de Boulogne, and it is proposed to disperse the collection until the Prussians come. Provisions are again falling, owing to the police decree regulating sales. Trochu notifies the people that he will stop extravagant prices by fixing a tariff.

American Minister, Motley telegraphed from London to the State Department at Washington, as follows:

The Emperor and McMahon's army surrendered at Sedan to the King of Prussia. The Emperor's residence is to be appointed by the King after an interview with him. The capitulation was concluded with General Wimpfen, instead of McMahon, who was wounded. MOTLEY.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Graphic Description of the Battles Around Sedan—Forces Engaged, etc., etc.

The following dispatch is from the special correspondent of the *Tribune* at the headquarters of the King of Prussia, eight miles from Sedan, on Thursday night, September first.

After their defeats on the 30th and 31st ult., the French retreated *en masse* on Sedan, and encamped around it. From what I learned from French prisoners, of whom you may imagine there was no lack in our quarter, it seems they fully believed the road to Meziers would always be open to them, and therefore, in case of another defeat before Sedan, their retreat would be easily accomplished. On the evening of Wednesday, from five to eight o'clock, I was at the Crown Prince's headquarters at Chemaye, a village some thirteen miles from Sedan to the south-southwest on the main road. At half-past five in the evening I saw there was a great movement among the troops encamped all around us, and we thought at first the King was riding through the bivouacs; but soon the Thirty-seventh regiment came pouring through the village, their band playing "Die Wacht am Rhein," which runs along with swinging stride. I saw at once by the men's faces that something extraordinary was going on. It was soon plain that the troops were in the lightest possible marching order, all their knapsacks were left behind, and they were carrying nothing but cloaks slung around their shoulders, except that one or two *bon virants* had retained their camp kettles. But if the camp kettles were left behind, cartouche cases were there hanging heavily in front of the men's belts, unbalanced as they ought to be by knapsacks. Soon I learned that the whole Prussian corps, those sent from Prince Frederick Charles' army, the second army and the Crown Prince's army was making a forced march to the left in the direction of Douchery and Meziers, in order to shut in MacMahon's army on the west, and so drive them against the Belgian frontier. I learned from the officers of the Crown Prince's staff that at the same time, while we were watching regiment after regiment pass through Chemaye, the Saxons and Guards, eighty thousand strong, on the Prussian right, under Prince Albert of Saxony, were marching rapidly to close on the doomed French on the right bank of the Meuse, which they had crossed at Beimelly on Tuesday, 30th ult., in the direction of La Chapelle, a small village of nine hundred and thirty inhabitants on the road from Sedan to Bouillon, in Belgium, and the last village before crossing the frontier. Anything more splendid than the men's bearing would be impossible to imagine. I saw men lame in both feet hobbling along in the ranks, kind comrades, less footsore, carrying their needle guns. Those who were actually incapable of putting one foot before another had pressed peasants' wagons and every conveyance into service, and were following in the rear, so as to be ready for the great battle which all felt sure would come off on the morrow. The Bavarians, who, it is generally believed, do not march so well as they fight, were in the centre between us at Chemery and Sedan, encamped around the woods at La Morfee, famous for the great battle in 1614, during the wars of the League.

When I had seen the last regiment dash through—for the pace at which they went can really not be called marching in the ordinary sense—I started at about a quarter past eight in the evening for Vendress, where the King's headquarters were, and where I hoped to find housroom for man and beast, especially the latter, as being far the most important on the eve of a great battle. When I got within about half a mile of Vendress, going at a steady trot, a sharp "halt!" rang out through the clear air. I brought my horse to a standstill, knowing that a Prussian sentry is not be trifled with. As I pulled up, twenty yards off I heard the clicks of their locks as they brought their weapons in full cock and covered me. My reply being satisfactory, I jogged on into Vendress, and my mare and myself had soon forgotten sentinels, forced marches and coming battles, one of us on the straw, and the other on the floor.

At seven, Thursday morning, my servant came to wake me, saying that the King's horses were harnessing and his Majesty would leave in half an hour for the battle-field; and as the cannonade had already been heard near Sedan, I jumped up, siezed crusts of bread, wine, cigars, &c., and crammed them into my holster, taking my breakfast on the way. Just as I got to my horse, King William drove out in an open carriage with four horses for Chevange, about three and a half miles south of Sedan. Much against my will I was compelled to allow the King's staff to precede me on the road to the scene of action, where I arrived myself soon after nine o'clock. It was impossible to ride fast, all the roads being blockaded with artillery, ammunition wagons, ambulances, etc.

As I rode on to the crest of a hill which rises sharply about six or seven hundred feet above the little hamlet of Chevenge, seated in a grove below, a most glorious panorama burst on my view. As Gen. Forsyth of the United States army, remarked to me later in the day, it would have been worth coming merely to see so splendid a scene without "battle's magnificent stern array." In the lovely valley below me, from the knoll on which I stood with the King and staff, we could see not only the whole valley of the Meuse, but also beyond the great woods of Bois de Loup and Francheval into Belgium, and as far as the hilly forest of Mumson, on the other side of the frontier. Right at our feet lay the little town of Sedan, famous for its fortifications by Vauban, and as the birthplace of Turenne the great Marshal—known also as the place where sedan chairs originated. As we were only about two and a quarter miles from town, we could easily distinguish its principal edifices without the aid of field glasses. On the left was a pretty church, its gothic spire of sandstone offering a conspicuous target for Prussian guns, had Gen. Moltke thought fit to bombard the town. To the right, on the southeast of the church, was a large barrack with its ... the citadel of Sedan, with its picturesque round-turretted towers of the sixteenth century, ... fearless even against four-pounder Krupp field pieces. This building, I believe, is now an arsenal. Beyond this was the citadel in the heart of Sedan. On a rising hill before me, just to the southeast, but completely commanded by the hills on both sides of the river, which runs in front of the citadel, the French had flooded the low meadows in the valley before coming to the railway bridge at Bozielle, in order to stop the Germans from advancing on the town in that direction. With their usual stupidity, for one can find no other word for it, the French had failed to mine the bridge at Bozielle, and it was of immense service to the Prussians throughout the battle. The Prussians actually threw up earthworks on the iron bridge itself to protect it from the French, who more than once attempted early in the day to storm the bridge, in the hope of breaking the Bavarian communication between the right and left banks of the Meuse. This they were un

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 14th, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. 1870.

For Congress:
JOSEPH B. DONLEY, of Greene Co.

For Assembly:
DEMAS M. LETHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. MICKEY.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. B. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

Two or three members of the county committee have called upon us during the past week, and informed us that Dr. Chandler's papers were before the committee at its meeting on Saturday one week ago, but were not read aloud before its members. They had therefore no opportunity of knowing what their contents were, and voted with the majority in re solving that "Chandler had no case." They further stated that had they known that he was in possession of such certificates as were published in last week's ARGUS they would have voted for a thorough investigation. That the *Radical* hardly failed to notice that its editor and his friend Butan desire to avoid the discussion of subjects in which the people are just now interested. They are expending their energies in abusing Decarme, and in trying to get us to consume time in answering questions of a personal character. That is an old dodge, and we do not feel disposed to have it win on this occasion. We shall engage in no personal controversies with either of them just now and *their* efforts in that direction only shows that they feel themselves slightly damaged in the present "mill."

THE *Radical* of last week has a great deal to say about our "betrayal of the party!" Its words have evidently not been weighed. We are not supporting Dr. Shurlock; it is true, but there is no "betrayal" in that. We, like every other voter in the county, can do as we please with our ballot, and not only have we notified Dr. S. that he will have to do without our vote this year, but we have given him our reasons for withholding it besides. The Dr. is therefore neither betrayed by us nor even deceived. If we kept his name at the head of our paper, and *professed* to be doing all we could for his election while at the same time we were paying clandestine visits to his opponent, and secretly printing the latter's tickets, the *Radical's* charge would have a point, otherwise it has none.

IF everything was right in the Shurlock-Chandler case, can any one tell us what harm would have resulted from an impartial, searching investigation? That investigation could have been made and the result declared in two days. If Dr. Shurlock was fairly nominated, and that fact established by a committee before whom all the evidence was laid, he would have been hundreds of votes stronger to-day. As it is, Dr. Chandler and his 941 supporters do not know whether they were fairly or unfairly beaten on the 28th of May. They have an undoubted right to know just how this is, but the majority of the county committee decided otherwise, and we presume that decision will now be adhered to to the end.

IN 1867, when Capt. Barnes was the Republican candidate for county treasurer, several grave charges were made against him by the Democratic paper of this county. These charges were doing him and the party great injury, and the county committee was called together to take action on them. At the meeting of the general committee a special committee of three were appointed to investigate the charges against Capt. Barnes, with instructions to report as early as possible. This special committee went to work, investigated each charge, found them all untrue, submitted their report and had it published in the Republican paper of the county. Nearly every Republicans felt satisfied then, took hold, and Capt. B. was elected. We happen to know that if these charges had been true, it was the intention of the county committee to ask Capt. Barnes to withdraw from the ticket, so that another name might be substituted. At the present time grave charges are made against our candidate for the Legislature, not by his political enemies, but by those who are his party friends and desire to be his supporters. The majority of the county committee decline to have these charges investigated, put us off by telling us it is "too late," and insist that it is our duty to "go it blind." Strange! In every Republican county convention we would inquire into charges made by a Democratic paper; in 1870 the majority of the Republican county committee refuse to inquire into charges reported and believed by a large number of the Republicans of the county! Passing strange!

THE County Committee, at its meeting on the 3d inst., appointed Vigilance committees for the several townships and boroughs. These subcommittees should chalk out their work at once and take the necessary steps to get out our full vote. Our Congressman and the county ticket should be elected by all means. Capt. Donley intends to stump the District, and every Republican should make it a point to attend his meetings and get as many Democrats as possible to be there likewise. His majority in 1868 in this county, was 811. It can and should be run up to that figure in 1870. The two candidates for the Legislature pacented by Washington county, (Messrs. Mickey and Letherman) are said to be men of the strictest integrity, and will poll the full Republican vote in their own county. They should, and we presume will, get every Republican vote in this county. John Caughey esq., our candidate for Prothonotary, has held the same office for three years. He has been a competent, obliging officer, and merits a hearty support from the Republicans of the county. Samuel Torrence, our candidate for county commissioner, is a one-armed Soldier of the 140th Pa. vols. He is a man of excellent habits, has a family depending on him for support, and will fill the office of commissioner satisfactorily to the people. Let civilians and soldiers help him all they can. James Warnock, the gentleman selected for Jury Commissioner, is a very worthy citizen of North Sevewickly township, and has served three years as county commissioner. He filled the bill in the latter office, and will make an excellent Jury Commissioner. Give him the full Republican vote. Hiram Reed, the Republican candidate for poor House Director is a gentleman well qualified for the place for which he is named. He will see that the poor are properly cared for and at the same time guard the county's interests. He should be elected by a large majority. J. H. Christy will make a good county auditor. He has been a school teacher for a number of years, is an active young man, a sound Republican, and deserves well of his party. He merits the undivided support of the party. For Trustees of the Academy, we have B. C. Crichlow, M. Darragh and John Murray—all good men—deserving of a generous support from the party whose candidates they are.

"Inviolate," the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair county *Radical* says in his last letter: "The intimation thrown out in the Beaver *Radical* that Mackey will not be a candidate for the next State Treasurership is a blind, such as Quay so well knows how to throw out when believed necessary. The Treasury ring are busy supporting Arthur Shields and John C. Hart for Sheriff and Clerk; yet when the battle was over and the smoke had cleared away, it was discovered, that his having their names at the head of his paper was only a "blind" so that he could the more effectually labor to accomplish their defeat. If any body believes that he cares a fig for a single Republican on our ticket this year, save Dr. Shurlock, we can assure him that he is laboring under a mental hallucination. His professed support of the "whole ticket" now is only another of the "blinds" he is accustomed to throwing out, and for which he seems to be noted nearly all over the State.

THE evil results of the election of Grebing must now force themselves upon the attention of those Republicans who saw proper to vote for him. It has demonstrated at last that it is possible to defeat a Republican in Beaver county. It has encouraged the Democracy &c.—*Radical*.

Is it charged that this entire Grebing scandal was manufactured, and circulated from the Auditor General's office, and such will be the general belief until the charge is satisfactorily answered.—*Radical*.

Answer it then will we: Mr. O. P. Wharton, is no friend of ours nor of this paper. He was foreman of the *Radical* office during the last campaign, and the following statement, made under oath last Wednesday, was not made at our request nor for our benefit.

In the matter of the Grebing ticket printing for the Sheriffalty of Beaver county, campaign of 1869, O. P. Wharton witnesseth.

1st. The tickets for Grebing—Republican tickets with Grebing's name printed therein—were printed by me, or in my order, at the Beaver *Radical* office on the request of Sam. B. Wilson, esq.

2nd. Mr. Wilson in the first place asked me to let him have 2000 straight Republican tickets. I told him I thought I could let him have them, but was afraid Quay would object. Wilson said he would see Quay, and that he was sure it would be all right. Soon after I saw Rutan and told him about it. He said that I ought to print the tickets for Wilson and let him have them. Soon after I saw Mr. Quay, asked him about it and he said he was not sure it was right, as its object was to defeat a part of the Republican ticket. I told him that some things were going on about which he had no knowledge, and that he ought to inquire too particularly. After this he made no reply, and never afterwards said anything to me on the subject. Soon after this conversation I talked with Mr. Rutan, and he said to me that Arthur Shields had said that when he was elected Sheriff he would "smash the *Radical*.

3d. I let Mr. Wilson have the 2000 straight Republican tickets. When he got them he told me he wanted a lot more of Republican tickets with Grebing's name printed in them, and that it was all right. He went with me to get a man to print them. The man, whose name is Butler, refused. I then told Wilson that I would have them printed. Got a man, Dinsmore, who was employed in the ARGUS, and had them printed at night at the *Radical* office.

4th. Soon after this Wilson wanted some more Republican tickets with Grebing's name printed therein. I had it done also. I was favorable to the election of Grebing, as I have good reason to believe were also the men whose names are herein mentioned.

O. P. WHARTON.

Sworn and subscribed before the subscriber this 7th day of September, 1870.

S. MOORHEAD, J. P.

The Mr. Dinsmore referred to in the affidavit was not an employee in this office at the time mentioned above.—EDITOR ARGUS.

Since the foregoing was written and sworn to a statement has appeared in the *Radical* signed by J. S. Rutan, to the effect that I stated I asked Imbrie, Capt. Hamilton and J. S. Rutan whether I had better let Sam. B. Wilson, esq., have the two thousand straight Republican tickets, or no, and that *all three* of them advised me to let Wilson have them. I never so stated. It is true that I asked Squire Imbrie and Capt. Hamilton in regard to the matter *after*[1] I had asked Rutan. But it is also true that Squire Imbrie did *not* advise me to let Wilson have the tickets, and my brother and Hamilton. Imbrie replied to me that he had no advice to give upon the subject, and Capt. Hamilton said I had better *not* let Wilson have the tickets. The only individual who advised me to let Wilson have the tickets was J. S. Rutan himself. This statement is made to prevent the necessity of Squire Imbrie and Capt. Hamilton having to clear themselves of a complicity with Rutan in the transaction. O. P. WHARTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 10th day of September, 1870.

J. A. SHOLES, J. P.

In conclusion I wish to add a remark as to the probable motive of Mr. Rutan in stating to me that Arthur Shields had declared he would smash the *Radical* when elected. I was hesitating at the time as to the propriety of doing the ticket printing for Sam B. Wilson at the *Radical* office. I therefore cannot help but think now, as I did then, that Rutan's object in making the statement against Shields was to put a stop to further hesitation on my part so that Mr. Wilson could get the tickets he wanted without further delay.

O. P. WHARTON.

There are three or four points in the first of these affidavits to which we desire to call attention.

First. It is distinctly stated that Rutan was figuring largely in the Grebing secret-ticket business, giving as a reason for so doing that "Arthur Shields had said that when he (Shields) was elected Sheriff he would smash the Radical."

Second. Quay mildly objected at first to printing bogus tickets for Wilson on the ground that "he was not sure it was right as its object was to defeat a part of the Republican ticket." After getting a wink and a nod from Wharton, and probably after Wilson had "seen" him, Quay conveniently closed his eyes, and the work for the "defeat of a portion of the Republican ticket" went bravely on.

Third. Mr. Wharton took a prominent part in the campaign last fall as a Republican; mingled freely with Quay, Rutan and Wilson, doubtless knew their secrets, understood their objective points, and how declares under oath "I was favorable to the election of Grebing as I have good reason to believe were also the men whose names are herein mentioned."

Fourth. If Mr. Wilson did not know that Messrs Quay, Rutan, the *Radical* office and its friends were in favor of Mr. Grebing's election, will some one tell us why. Mr. Wilson conferred so frequently with the owners and hands of that office, and bestowed the Grebing patronage upon it, and that too at a time when the Democracy had a printing establishment of their own in this county?

That the *Radical* and its friends betrayed a portion of our ticket last year is as clear as sunlight; and if there are those who do not believe that history repeats itself we urge them to go steadily for a few weeks and they will be "convinced otherwise. We trust the charge is satisfactorily answered."

LET us illustrate a point: Suppose in 1864, while Sheridan's and Early's forces were confronting each other on the north bank of the Shenandoah, four or five of the former's men had stolen away at night and gone over to Early's quarters and told that commander that a portion of Sheridan's troops were disaffected—that some of them wanted to fight, and others did not—and if he (Early) would go or send to certain points along Sheridan's line, he would find Union officers who would not only were ready to hand over their commands, not simply as prisoners of war but as recruits for the confederate service. After imparting this information they would return to their own lines and resume their old places in the Federal column. Early would, of course act upon the information acquired, send his best officers out to gobble up the detached and disaffected elements in the Union army, and thus reduce Sheridan's force and so strengthen his own as to enable him to beat the Federal commander in the coming battle. After the engagement, suspicion would rest upon the traitors, guilt would be demonstrated in such a way that further attempts to hide it would be fruitless. What would follow? They would be put under guard, a drum-head court martial would be ordered, conviction would follow, and the guilty wretches would be shot in the presence of the army they had betrayed! Let us make the application:

Last fall the two political parties of this county were struggling for the mastery. It is not denied that four Republicans—Rutan, Shurlock, Decarme and Johnson—left our ranks at night, went into the enemy's camp, ate of his rations, drank from his canteen, and one of them confesses that they told the "enemy who, in *our* ranks would not fight, and how these disaffected ones could be captured and added to his forces. After giving him that information they returned to the Republican lines and assumed their old places in the Republican column. Mr. Grebing acted on the information thus given him, "captured" a large lot of our men, and won a victory in the impending battle. Now, we do not ask that Messrs. Rutan, Shurlock, Decarme and Johnson, should be court-martialed for their conduct then, but we do say that the first one named should resign his position as Commissioner, the second one withdraw from the Republican ticket as a candidate for the Legislature.

FACTS brought to light within the past two or three weeks leave no room to doubt that Dr. Shurlock was a party, though not so guilty as another, in bringing about the defeat of a portion of our ticket last October.

Other facts developed within the same period—some of which have been published, others not—satisfy us beyond all doubt, that Dr. Chandler, and not Dr. Shurlock, received a majority of the Republican votes on the 28th of May, and therefore, the latter is in no sense the legitimate nominee of our party for Assembly. Himself and friends substantially admit this in resisting all efforts to have the primary election papers overhauled and the vote recounted.

Circumstantial evidence of the strongest kind induces us to believe that "trades," similar to those of last year, are already being made by some of the same parties who figured in them then, and that the whole Republican ticket will be sacrificed, if necessary, to re-elect Dr. Shurlock to the Legislature.

Cognizant of these facts and entertaining this belief, we drop the name of Dr. Shurlock this week from our legislative ticket. Others can do as they see proper about yielding him their support, but ours will be withheld; and we are confident it will be but a short time until the wisdom of our doing so will be felt and appreciated by nearly all.

(From the Pitts. Commercial, Sept 10)

XXIST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Declination of A. W. Taylor Esq., Nomination of Hon. A. W. Stewart.

The Republican Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional district, in pursuance of a call from A. W. Taylor, Esq., nominee for Congress in that district, reassembled at the Monongahela House, in this city, yesterday afternoon, and reorganized by appointing Judge Thompson, of Indiana county, Chairman and, William Parshall, Esq., of Fayette county, Secretary.

Mr. Hilderbrand, of Indiana, presented the following letter of declination:

INDIANA, September 9, 1870.

To the Congressional Conferees of the 21 District:

GENTLEMEN:—A sense of duty to the Republican party impels me to withdraw my name as its candidate for Congress in the 21st District. I do not take this step without knowing the true state of affairs in the district. There has been sufficient time since my nomination for the party to harmonize if it were possible to do so. I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, with me as the candidate, the Republican party will be defeated: and I am equally well satisfied that the district is Republican by a majority of not less than six hundred votes.

The disaffection in Fayette county is, of itself, sufficient to insure defeat. With many influential members of the party there persistently refusing to give me their support, and at the same asserting that these objections are not to me, but to the conduct of other members of the party, for which, let the charges be true or false, I am not responsible; and with the *Standard* newspaper, the Republican organ in Fayette county, not only withdrawing its support, but from time to time publishing articles well calculated to demoralize the party in Fayette county, and impair all confidence of success in the other counties of the district it appears to me to be folly to hope for success.

There is yet sufficient time to select an acceptable candidate and to canvass the district. All the districts have not yet, I believe, made their nominations. Let a candidate be now selected on whom the party can unite, and success is certain. I am confident that Indiana county is too honestly Republican in principle to let the district be lost, at this important juncture, by any fault of hers.

Allow me, through you, to express my heartfelt gratitude to my many ardent friends in the several counties of the district for their trust and friendship.

Most respectfully yours, &c.

A. W. TAYLOR.

On motion the declination of Mr. Taylor was accepted.

The conference then proceeded to nominate another candidate for Congress.

Mr. Wentbilinger, of Westmoreland county, nominated Hon. A. Stewart, of Fayette county. In making the nomination, the gentleman said that old "Parlf Andy" would be a host in Westmoreland county—that he had been in Congress eight or nine terms.

Mr. Marshall said: "yes, he was in Congress fifty years ago, and had served with Clay, Adams, Calhoun, Polk and all the great statesmen of the last generation, and yet his eye is not dimmed nor his spirit quenched. We will now elect him, and this will complete for him a greater record than old Bullion's "Thirty years in Congress."

The roll of the Conference was then called, and every one (nine) responded "Stewart."

The Conference then adjourned.

There is not a Republican in the State, but will think more of Mr. Taylor than ever before. He has above *self*, and consult the interests of his party. Now let Dr. Shurlock follow his example, and then we will have peace, a united party, and a crowning victory.

THE GREAT CAPITULATION.

Details of the Surrender—Interview Between Napoleon and Bismarck—The Terms agreed Upon.

[By Telegraph to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870

A special correspondent of the *Tribune* brings from Sedan the following detailed account of the capitulation and interviews between the Emperor, King, and Count Bismarck.

DISTINGUISHED MORNING VISITOR.

HEADQUARTERS, DONCHERY NEAR SEDAN, Sept 3.—Yesterday morning quite early a carriage containing four French officers drove out from Sedan, and came into the German lines. The carriage was accompanied by three officers on horseback, but had no other escort, and when it had arrived among the Germans one of the occupants put his head out, and asked them in their own language where was Count Biskmark; he must see him at once. The Germans said that Douchery was the most likely spot in which to find the Count, though no one knew exactly his whereabouts. "Forward, then, to Donchery." The carriage dashed away, and many a curious glance was cast after it. That short drive was afterward known to be a great historic event. Count Bismark may live all the years that a courteous Arab could wish him and never have such another visitor in the early morning.

NAPOLEON AND BISMARK'S INTERVIEW.

They met at a small house outside the town, on the left Bank of the Meuse, in a house where, oddly enough, the inmates, being from Luxemburg, spoke both French and German. On his first arrival the Emperor went inside. But it was thought he could sit more comfortably in the open air. It was a delightfully fine, fresh morning. So chairs were placed for them, and they sat talking for a couple of hours. The Emperor, with a cloak thrown over his shoulders, and that air of a general, with but one decoration on his breast, and with the usual *kepi* (soldiers cap) of the French service. Count Bismark was in his white cuirassier's undress uniform, with a flat cap and long boots. If you picture them sitting outside the small house, with the staff officers present lying on the patch of grass not far off, and the tall poplar trees flanking the *chausee* as far as it can be seen, you will realize this striking episode.

NAPOLEON DOES NOT SURRENDER FRANCE.

Napoleon appeared in better health than last year, but anxious and careworn. He asked to see King William, and said that he placed himself at His Majesty's disposition. As to politics, he avoided all show of dealing in any while a prisoner with the fate of France. He surrendered with his army, but could not yield one jot politically on behalf of the French people, or of the Government of the Empress Regent.

BISMARK WANTS COMPLETE SURRENDER.

Count Bismarck, in his turn, placed before Napoleon the fact that his surrender of Sedan must be complete—I had well nigh said it must be unconditional, but that would be going too far. It must be a completed surrender, because the French were not in a position to ask better terms.

The Emperor much desired to see King William before the articles of capitulation were signed. This, however, the King had thought it better both for himself and his illustrious prisoner to refuse. They could not so well arrange a hard bargain as could their ministers and generals. In everything personal the King was resolved to treat the Emperor with consideration; but as to the question of the terms to be granted that was another matter.

NAPOLEON SEEKS A RETIRED CHATEAU.

When Napoleon and Bismarck had chatted for a little while, mostly of indifferent things, this long to be remembered interview beside the Meuse was brought to an end. The Count went to prepare his own quarters in Donchery for the Emperor's reception, but it was afterward decided that a snug chateau near Frenois would be more convenient, as Napoleon wished to be as little seen by people as possible. Thither he was then escorted by a detachment of the First Prussian cuirassiers, and there he remained while Gens.. De. Wimpffen and Von Moltke discussed the terms of the surrender of Sedan. There was a hard bargain to drive, but proportionate power of driving it.

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS.

Not an inch of their past gains had been neglected by the Germans. Masses of infantry were posted on every line of approach to the town. Guns were still pointed against the French, and a numerous body of cavalry was ready to sweep down upon any stragglers who should perchance get through in the confusion of a sortie.

The King had declared that he should reopen fire if the capitulation were not signed by noon on the 2d inst. It was altogether a desperate case; a thorough checkmate of a fine but disheartened army. De Wimpffen was convinced of this when Von Moltke pointed out to him how carefully he had prepared his plans. Sadly and reluctantly the French General agreed to sign as the only thing to be done.

THE CONDITIONS.

The whole army, including the Emperor, were to be considered prisoners of war. There was indeed a clause by which the officers were to be at liberty to return home on their written promise not to serve against Prussian or her allies during the present contest, but they were to take their men safely into Germany and hand them over to Germany. Arms, horses, artillery, and war material of all kinds were to be given up. The town of Sedan was to be thrown open to the Germans, and the French Soldiers were to be taken out to the meadows on the head of the Meuse, between Donchery and Sedan, and there encamped till their departure for Germany could be conveniently arranged.

De Wimpffen spoke bitterly of having hurried back from Africa only to find such a task as this devolve upon him. It was indeed an ill omened journey to join a force which he found outnumbered and defeated, one might almost say, before the battle begun, and to assist in an act of surrender that would be to his eternal regret.

THE KING VISITS THE EMPEROR.

King William made a visit to the captive Emperor in the chateau of Frenois yesterday afternoon. Napoleon remained perfectly calm. In the beginning of the visit he received his guest of 1870 and his conqueror of to day with grave politeness, spoke with him for a few moments in an outer room, and then withdrew with the King into another room, where no one followed them. The Crown Prince stepped to the door and closed it, and the French and German officers present remained some little time waiting before Napoleon and the King returned. What they had said to each other may have concerned the status of the captive Emperor. Certain it is that Napoleon was much affected by the courtesy of King William, and that he expressed to the Crown Prince in warm terms his sense of the generous manner in which he had been treated.

The loss among the French in superior officers has been something dreadful. You ask what is to be our next move? I answer, to Paris; so say the whole voice of public rumor and public opinion in the German armies. To Paris unless the French will yield up Strasbourg and Metz and pay war expenses.

Mount Blamar would be content with less, but the German people insist on hard terms, and the German must be obeyed "To Paris," then.

New Advertisements.

The Cheapest Wholesale

BOOT & SHOE HOUSE

IN PITSBURGH.

Joseph E. Borland,

53 & 55 Wood Street,

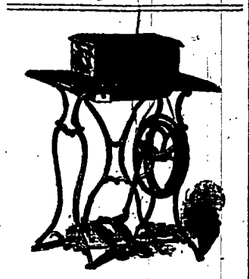
Manufacturer, Wholesale & Commission Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

At New York and Boston Prices.

Agent for Philadelphia city made goods at Manufacturers prices. Orders from country dealers promptly filled and satisfaction warranted. Free goods daily. (sep14:2m

Sewing Machines.



PROGRESS! PERFECTION!

THE NEW WEED

Family Sewing Machine

The Best, as Hundreds of People, who have them in use, can testify.

Persons about purchasing a Sewing Machine will do well to call on the Agent of the "WEED,"—J. Linnenbrink, Rochester,—and see those machines, as it will be no trouble to show them, even if they do not purchase.

J. LINNENBRINK,

Agent for Beaver Co., Rochester, Pa.

Also, Agent for the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, the best Sewing Machine sold for less than $65—has the under feed. aug24:3m

WILSON SHUTTLE

CELEBRATED IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE

PRICE ONLY $40!

We are now able to offer to the Public

A FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE

of Superior Style of Finish,

Embracing all the latest Improvements

found in Europe and America, at a Price

Quite within the reach of every Household in the Land.

UNSOLICITED.

The undersigned members of the Sewing Society for the benefit of the M. E. Church, Beaver, having had the WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE in use for some time, take pleasure in stating that, in simplicity of construction, durability, ease of operation, speed and beauty of performance, we believe it is not surpassed by any Machine in the market.

Mrs. J. F. Dravo, *Pres.*	Mrs. A. M. Atkins,
Miss M. A. Getsinduner,	Mrs. M. Dawson,
Vice Pres.	Mrs. J. B. Butler,
Mrs. M. Phillips, *Treas.*	Mrs. E. W. Dickey,
Mrs. Prof. H. T. Taylor,	Mrs. Esq. R. Tallon,
Mrs. Rev. J. R. Miller,	Mrs. H. A. Wharton,
Mrs. Rev. W. H. Locke,	Mrs. Agnes Johnston,
Mrs. Rev. F. D. Fast,	Miss H. M. Lyon,
Mrs. Dr. McNutt,	Miss Electa Allison,
Mrs. A. Carter,	Miss Lou. C. Wilson,
Mrs. William Kramer,	Mrs. Andrew White.
Mrs. Senator J. S. Rutan.	

Mrs. J. WEYAND, *Sec'y.*

Office and Sales Room on Third St., Beaver, Pa. mar23:1y]e22] S. J. ANDERSON, Agent.

Methodist Book Concern, 200 Mulberry St. New York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren respecting Sewing Machines, we have requests to recommend and purchase, we have in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 505 Broadway, New York, to fully combine the essentials of a first class instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend. Having seen the favorable results from their use in our own, and in the households of our friends, we are assured that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

ABEL STEVENS	THOMAS CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY,	J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE,	J. HUNT, EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY,	WM. A. COX.

Buy the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

aug3:ow6] 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW

GROCERY STORE

In Bridgewater, Pa.

J. STILES & CO.,

Dunlap's Corner, near the Bridge,

HAVE OPENED AN

ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, FLOUR, FEED AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

And in general all articles usually found in such connection. The store room has been remodeled, and conveniently arranged, with large show windows, &c. Mr. John Stiles, so long known in this community, will give his personal attention, large experience, and thorough acquaintance with the Trade, to the selection and purchase of choice goods, and invites the patronage of all who wish the best goods in the market, at the lowest cash price. All kinds of country produce wanted.

J. STILES & CO, Bridgewater, Pa.

ja28:3m.

New Advertisements.

General Election PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the elections by the citizens of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate—

1. The officers to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN GRABING, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

On the 24 Tuesday of October next,

(being the 11th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named; viz:

ONE PERSON for Member of Congress from the Twenty-Fourth District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Members of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Jury Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of the county of Beaver.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Trustees of the Academy of the county of Beaver.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school-house, in the village of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson —now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of Daniel Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McGuire's district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, in the village of New Brighton.

The electors of the Borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Jeremiah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Howe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the house of Jas. Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark H. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Fulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Car Factory, in said ward.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Car Factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of Freedom Borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Fenzie, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minnis, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the School house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the school house in New Galilee.

The electors of Beaver Falls borough will meet at the school house in Beaver Falls.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the public school-house in said borough.

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, "that every person (except Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated District, and also that every member of Congress and the state Legislature, and of the Select and Common Council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

And also, that the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, "be enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this Act from holding the same, or use or practice violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt, or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall insult or abuse him, or refuse to obey any whilom where the same may be lawfully issued, shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for any time not less than one month nor more than six months, and if the offender be a citizen of the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, county or district, or the township where the said offence was committed and entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, or shall directly or indirectly propose, or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, every person making such bet or wager, or offering to make the same, or inviting any person to make the same, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. The days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the satisfactory application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this Act and the Acts to which this is a Supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general elections in October.

SECTION 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply, at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general elections in October.

SECTION 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in relation to the matter of things required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this Act; and any wilful false swearing by any person assuming to make any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 10. The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily employed in the performance of the duties hereby imposed as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners in like cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, nor within ten days next before any election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof if vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as inspectors of said election, and persons shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the over seers shall be taken from the opposite political party; and overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters as they are proper to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall in any way hinder or delay the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any such tribunal having jurisdiction of the matter: *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SECTION 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the Act of Congress, or shall aid in, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if, any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SECTION 13. Any persons who on oath or affirmation in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfully depose, declare or affirm any matter or fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be a fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be held and void;

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 14, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$6 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	8 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	9 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,...	8 00	11 00	13 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,...	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column,...	18 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$6 00

special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending September 10th 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Sept. 4	64 deg.	69 deg.	63 deg.
" 5	55 deg.	70 deg.	59 deg.
" 6	58 deg.	74 deg.	67 deg.
" 7	60 deg.	82 deg.	70 deg.
" 8	64 deg.	81 deg.	75 deg.
" 9	68 deg.	80 deg.	68 deg.
" 10	67 deg.	72 deg.	58 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 9.17; Evening Express, 2.14; Mail, 5.41 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.45 p. m.

Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls accom. 6.05 a.m.; Knox accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Knox accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Knox accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.54 a.m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a..m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.42 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.35

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Thos. Standish, Seventy Six,	4 00
Reuben Watt, New Galilee,	2 00
George Greer, New Galilee,	2 00
Henry Crooks, Frankfort,	2 00
S. Garber, New Brighton,	2 00
A. Johnston, New Scottsville,	4 00
W. S. Dunn, Moon tp.,	2 00
N. J. McCormick, Blackhawk,	2 00
A. Derringer, Ohioville,	2 00
James M'Créady, Hookstown,	2 00
W. S. Morlan, esq., New Brighton,	2 00
Joseph Campbell, Service,	2 00
William Brierly, Frankfort,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Dry Goods, &c.—Speyerer & Sons.
Bakery—Georgo Frederick.
Dry Goods—A. Silverman.
Druggist—J. Henderson.
Boots & Shoes—J. Morgenstein.
Hat Parlor—J. D. Ramsley.
Books—S. A. Clark.
Notions, &c.—Joseph Horne & Co.
Confectionery—Rymer & Bros.
Teas, &c.—J. S. Moore.
Sewing Machines—John Bright & Son.
Carpets—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Jewelry—E. P. Roberts.
Real Estate Ag'ts.—Croft & Phillips.
Bakery—Geo. F. Solmon.
Tailors—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Dentist—A. W. Whistler.
Photographer—H. Noss.
Jewelers—Winter & Bedison.
Groceries—J. J. Hortter.
Sewing Machines—Wm. Robertson.
Dry Goods—Mrs. E. King.
Painters—Kendall & Taney.
Tinner—Jas. Porter.
Boots & Shoes—C. Blattner.
Dry Goods—A. C. Hurst.
Boots & Shoes—J. H. Doherty.
Fancy Goods—I Hanauer.
Boots & Shoes—L. F. Weinman.
Clothing Cleaned—Mrs. Bruton.
Marble Cutter—John Woodruff.
Fancy Goods—Will Smith & Co.
Furniture—Henry Lapp.
Baker—John Kercher.
Wagon Maker, &c.—I. Boyd.
Druggist—S. J. Hannen.
Electrical Physician—J. S. Winans.
Cooking Stoves—John Thornuley.
Stonoware—Albert Russell.
Shoe House—Joseph H. Borland.
Notice to Contractors—George Dobbs.
To whom it may Concern—McCreery.
Executor's Notice—George Proudley.
Executor's Notice—David W. Scott.
For Sale—Samuel Shillito.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortuno.
Special Notices—John Moore.
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notice—Blue Front.
Seminary Opening—D. H. A. M'Lean.
New Ad—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notice—S. J. Anderson.
New Ad—J. J. Horttor.
Special Notice—R. T. Taylor.
Special Notice—Dr. J. Winans.
Special Notices—Noble.
Special Notices—A. C. Hurst.
Proclamation—John Grœbing.
Special Notice—Hugo Andriessen.

☞ Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. Best lime at the lowest price. [je22tf

COME and see I. Hanauer's beautiful sash ribbon at only $1.00 and $1.25 per yard, in Bridgewater, Pa. aug31;3w

Dry Goods.

To Wholesale buyers—We have now in store a very large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods which we have just bought for cash in the Eastern cities and to which we invite your attention.

Our stock of Dress Goods especially, is very complete.

N. B. We will cut any of our goods for you at any desired lengths at the place price.

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.,
successors to J. W. Barker & Co.,
59 Market street, between
3d & 4th Avenues,
31;1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILL REMOVE.—J. H. Bence's dry goods and millenery establishment will remove in the early part of September to Colonel Quay's Building, 3rd st. Beaver, with a fine new stock of dry goods, millinery, furs, &c. aug17;tf

Woman's Rights.—If women have not the right to vote they have the right to say that the Improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine is the best in the market, as hundreds are saying to day.

S. J. ANDERSON,
Special Agent, Beaver, Pa.

See advertisement in another column. aug14;4w

ELECTRICITY AS A MEDICINE.—The question is often asked, For what diseases is Electricty adapted? In reply we would say for all diseases, no matter of what name or nature. However the method of treating by electricity is more especially adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and diseases peculiar to females, as Leucorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Ovarian Enlargement, Chlorosis, (or suppressed menses) of every grade, general debility, &c. The following general diseases are readily cured by this treatment, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Catarrh and diseases of the ear and eye of every kind. Also every variety of paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, Hydrocele, Piles and private diseases. I would respectfully solicit a call from the afflicted. I will also administer the electric treatment on prescriptions of other Physicians. Giving reference to any wishing it to persons near who have been treated by me.

Dr. J. S. WINANS,
Corner Diamond and Bridge street, Rochester, Pa. [sept7;3t

The Republican County Executive Committee are requested to meet at the Court House in Beaver, on Saturday the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, All the candidates on the Republican ticket are requested to attend.

D. STANTON,
Ch'n. Rep. Co. Com.

☞ Best makes of Calicoes only 12½ cents, at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. 2t.

Maginnis' Persian Oleine cures Cholera Morbus and Dysentery. Sold by John Moore, Druggist, Main street, Beaver, Pa.

A splendid assortment of New Ribbons and Dress Goods at A. C. Hurst's. Sept. 14;2t.

GOING TO MOVE.—J. H. Bence, third street, Beaver, will early in the fall move his stock of Goods into Colonel Quay's elegantly fitted up store room, but before moving will at his present place of business offer his entire fine stock of Dry Goods, Millinery, Trimmings, &c., regardless of cost prices. This is an elegant chance for those wanting to buy cheap.

Republican Meetings.—Hon. J. B. Donley will address his fellow citizens of Beaver county at

New Brighton, Concert Hall, Wednesday evening Sept. 14.

Beaver Court House, Friday evening Sept. 16.

Capt. McClelland, his competitor, has been invited to attend and reply.

D. STANTON,
Ch'n. Rep. Co. Com.

☞ A large stock of New Dry Goods Hats, Caps, Trimmings, Notions, &c., at A. C. Hurst's. 2t.

☞ New Goods received daily, at Jas. A. Fortuno's, Rochester. 2t.

Persian Oline at John Moore's Drug Store, Main St., Beaver, Pa.

A Card.—I did not receive the *Radical* of last week and did not know its contents until the Saturday evening after its publication. I am consequently not prepared to reply to anything it has said in reply to me this week, because the time is too short. But I am prepared with abundant material to reply next week. From what I have learned since I saw the *Radical* there will be enough in the Argus of this week to sustain all I have yet said. C. A. DECARME.

☞ Remember, best Merrimack prints only 12½ cents, at Fortune's, Diamond Rochester. 2t.

A fine assortment of new Shawls of all the latest novelties at A. C. Hurst's. 2t.

List of Letters remaining in Beaver post office, Sept. 1st, 1870.

Perry Brown, Mrs. Martha K. Beaty, Miss Tillie Covert, Robert Craig, esq., Mr. J. Dyer, Robert Esch, esq., John Green, esq., Mrs. Ladia Gordon, Mr. Wm. Gosley (on Dan Rice's Boat,,) Mr. Hugh Henderson, Miss Mary Hays, Miss Lucy Huffman, Dr. Joseph Herford, Jas. Hastings, Mrs. Rolly Moore, Miss Georgio Miller, care John Ardell, Mr. Sam'l. Meanor, Frank Neil, Jonas Ollwine, Mr. John Porter, Aaron Rodman.

M. A. McGAFFICK, P. M.

☞ A few summer goods on hand at Fortune's, at less than cost. Call and see them. 2t.

NEW GOODS.—S. & J. Snellenburg have just received from the east a largo assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, suitable for fall and winter wear. Also a fine stock of ready made clothing of the latest styles. Call and see them and secure a bargain. Broadway, New Brighton, opposite Kennedy's store.

☞ Warren's Snow Flake Baking Powder. A most excellent article. Housekeepers need only give it one trial and they will never do without it. It can be had at the Blue Front Grocery, Third street, Beaver, Pa.

Philomathic Circle.—The Philomathic Circle, assisted by L. Irvine McCaffrey, pianist of Allegheny city, will give a grand dramatic and musical entertainment, at Powers' Hall, Rochester, on Thursday evening, Sept. 15, for the benefit of SS. Peter's and Paul's Church. The programme will consist of Gems from the Operas; Recitations; a Scene from the "Irish Lion;" and the beautiful romantic drama entitled "The Miser." It will be, beyond all question, the best entertainment ever offered to this community. The following is the programme:

Grand March de Concert,.....*L. Irvine M'Caffrey.*
Song.....*Miss Laura M'Cormick.*
Hamlet's Soliloquy.....*Wm. B. M'Caffrey.*
The Batchelor's Soliloquy.....*Alex. M'Farland.*
"Then You' l remember me".....*L. I. M'Caffrey.*
Recitation.....*Charles M'Bride.*

SCENE FROM THE IRISH LION.

Tom Moore.....*Alex. M'Farland.*
Mr. Wadd.....*J. P. O'Brien.*
Ginger.....*J. P. Devine.*

PART SECOND.

Song.....*Miss Nora Ryan.*
St. Patrick's Day. (Piano).....*L. Irvine M'Caffrey*
Recitation.....*P. M. Hansbrow*
"Tell on his Native Hills,".....*B. J. Kearney*
"The Heart Tones Down,".....*L. Irvine M'Caffrey*
Song.....*Miss Nora Ryan*

THE RISER.

Claude.....*W. B. M'Caffrey*
Adolphe.....*Alex. M'Farland*
Victorine.....*Miss Laura M'Cormick*
Simon Siggle.....*B. J. Kearney*
Gustavus.....*J. P. O'Brien*
Hans.....*Chas. M'Bride*
Matteo.....*P. M. Hansbrow*
John Brown.....*J. P. Divine*
La Piere.....*John O'Brien.*

The cause is meritorious, and the company of amateurs talented. There should be a crowded house. Those who do not attend will miss a rich treat.

☞ Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, it's to your advantage, Jas. A. Fortune, Diamond, Rochester. 2t.

THE latest styles of Ladies Hats and Chignons at A. C. Hurst's, Bridgewater. 2t.

All persons leaving for Pittsburgh by way of the P. Ft. W. & C. and C. & P. railroad, with excursion tickets at the present reduced rates, must have them stamped at the Fair Grounds, otherwise they will not be good for the return trip.

☞ Everything in the Dry Goods line at Fortune's, at Pittsburgh prices. 2t.

Mr. John R. Eakin and family of Beaver Falls, Pa., were with us a few days this week. Mr. Eakin is business manager of the Beaver Falls Glass Co., a firm, by the way, which is doing a good business, owing to the superior quality of their ware.—*Holmes County, Ohio, Republican.*

☞ Ladies, call and see our splendid stock of Lace Collars, very cheap, Jas. A. Fortune, Diamond, Rochester. 2t.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.—The attention of our dealers is directed to the advertisement of the well known house of J. H. Borland, 53 & 55 Wood St., Pittsburgh, which will be found in another column. Mr. Borland is fully up in all branches of his business, keeps a very large stock, and buys his goods to such advantage that he is able to sell at wholesale as low as New York and Boston dealers. He is also agent for Philadelphia manufacturers, selling goods at factory prices. Country dealers will have their orders filled promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

Teachers of Beaver and surrounding counties will bear in mind that a Normal Department is attached to the Beaver Seminary and Institute in which they can pursue those studies especially adapted to fit them for positions in our public schools. Diplomas will be awarded to those completing the normal course setting forth the attainments that have been made. Vocal music, so important to the teacher, will enter into the instruction given to those preparing to teach. For particulars address Prof. H. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Court Proceedings.—The following cases were disposed of last week, at the Court of Quarter Sessions:

Com'th vs John Border and Frederick Dauber; indictment, nuisance. Ignoramus and prosecutor, John Veder, to pay the costs.

Cam'th vs Thos. Devan, indicted for larceny. Tried, convicted and sentenced to House of Refuge.

Com'th vs Harmon Asmus, four indictments: furnishing liquor to minors; selling liquor contrary to law, and selling liquor to persons of intemperate habits.

Com'th vs Elizabeth Eckler et al., True Bill. Fined $5 and costs.

Same vs same, surety of the peace. To pay costs of prosecution, and enter into bonds in $500 for gobd behavior one year.

Com'th vs Washington Eckler, indicted for fornication and bastardy. Ignored and county to pay costs.

Com'th vs Amaziah Hendrickson and Alex. Coleman, indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit rape. True Bill as to Hendrickson, but ignored as to Coleman.

Com'th vs Jacob Orrison, indicted for assault. Nolle prosequi entered on payment of one half of the costs by the defendant, and the other half by teh prosecutor, John Glass.

Com. vs Murray, indictment assault & battery. Ignored, and the prosecutrix, Bridget Murphy, to pay costs.

Com'th vs Dryden Bono, Assault and battery. Non pros. on payment of costs by defendant.

Same vs same, Surety of peace. Non pros. on payment of costs by defendant.

Same vs same. Assault with intent to kill. Non pros. on payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs Timothy Kater, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. Continued.

Com'th vs Free Smith, indicted for fornication and bastardy. Continued.

Com'th vs Henry Bodwor, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law—two cases. Continued, and recognizance forfeited.

Com'th vs Lycurgus Huffman and Anderson Vacter, indicted for larceny. Case continued.

Com'th vs John Tallon, libel. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, C. A. Decarme, to pay the costs.

Com'th. vs Frederick Peiffer, perjury. Bill ignored, and C. W. Taylor, prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com'th. vs John Grim, assault and battery. True bill; defendant to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and go to jail for 30 days.

Com'th vs Sarah J. Clark, assault and battery. Bill ignored and John Grim, prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com'th vs Lewis Cramer, assault and battery. True bill; tried and verdict of not guilty, and prosecutor, Albert E. Evans, to pay the costs.

Com'th vs Wm. Evans, larceny. True bill; guilty and sent to House of Refuge.

Com'th vs Wm. Sheldrake and Rick'd. Brown, malicious trespass. Non pros. on payment of costs by defendants.

Com'th vs Isaac Daugherty, Surety of the peace. Defendant, on inquest, was declared a lunatic and sent to Dixmont.

Com'th vs Henry Stumpfels, Surety of the peace. Non pros. on payment of the costs by prosecutor, Christian Rapp.

Com'th vs Christian Rapp, Surety of the Peace. Non pros. on payment of the costs by the defendant.

Com'th vs Dryden Beno, Surety of the peace. Non pros. on payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs. James Anderson, John A. Anderson, and Wm. McCarter, riot. True bill, tried, verdict of guilty and sentenced as follows: James Anderson sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and go to jail for 30 days; John A. Anderson sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs; Wm. McCarter, also, to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Com'th vs James Anderson, Surety of the peace. Sentenced to pay costs and give security to keep the peace for one year.

Com'th vs Samuel Mason, disturbing religious meeting. Verdict of guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, and go to jail twenty days.

Com'th vs John H. Camp, three cases of selling whiskey contrary to law. Nolle prosequi on payment of costs by the defendant.

A Correspondent in Rochester sends us the following:

"COOL AS AN ICEHOUSE."

The editor of the *Radical* accusing the Argus of publishing a communication written by its editor, signed "Republican," when only the week before the *Radical* did the very thing charged against the Argus by printing one signed "Democrat," and was so *condescending* as not to require the *name of the writer*. Cool as an ice house. We think so too.

SHURLOCK VS. REED.

Dr. Shurlock said before the committee, and also to several other Republicans in adjoining towns, that he "had nothing to do in the nomination of the election board at Darlington, spoke to no one about putting Courtney, his relative, on it, or in any way tried to have him, (Courtney) or any one else appointed," Mr. Reed says he did, and asked him to nominate Mr. Courtney, and that he refused to do so on account of the relationship. Who falsifies?

GOOD AUTHORITY.

The *Radical* in answering the charge that Dr. Shurlock assisted in the election of Graebing gives J. B. Johnson as proof. Which of Mr. Johnson's letters does he want us to take for it?

The *Radical* proposes to take up Mr. C. A. Decarme as a compromise candidate for the Legislature. Would it not be a decided improvement on the present ticket? Let us have Decarme.

The *Radical* editor a short time ago said he would have no objection to dividing some of the offices amongst Democrats, for instance Commissioners, Auditors, &c. Now it is already currently reported that some arrangement has been made to that effect, whereby one of the candidates on the Republican ticket, who it is feared will run much behind his ticket, may be assisted by some Democratic votes. Which of the candidates can it be?

QUESTION.

Would there ever have been any division or trouble in the Republican ranks if there had been no *Radical* published at Beaver? Was it not started to advance the interest of a certain clique? Was it not got up with the avowed intention of running off the Argus and destroying its friends?

Rochester, Pa., Sept. 10, 1870.

If you don't see what you want at Noble's Drug Store, ask for it and he will get it for you.

Seminary Opening.—The Fall session of the Beaver Ladies Seminary will open to-day, (Sept. 14th.) An excellent corps of teachers have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make this a profitable term to pupils. Prof. V. de Ham will continue in charge of the musical department. The Professor's skill as a pianist is well known, and we confidently expect to hear of him having a large number of pupils during the coming session.

Capt. Joseph H. Dunlap, of the steamer "Sucker State," now running between St. Louis and St. Paul, continues to place us under obligations to him for late western papers.

NOBLE the Druggist, sells the best cigars for the money sold in New Brighton.

Persian Oleine cures Neuralgia, for sale at Moore's Drug Store.

(For the Argus.)

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

It is not an over-anxiety for either the honors or emoluments of the office of Representative in the State Legislature, that induces me to appear before the public with a statement of facts relative to the nominee for that office, in this county; but solely because I am satisfied the voice of a majority of the Republican party—through the political trickery of a corrupt clique—has been smothered, and a gentleman fraudulently placed upon the ticket who cannot command the united strength of the party.

Mr. James Patterson, at the last interview I had with him prior to the primary election in May last, assured me I would be beaten *two to one* for the nomination, and "*he would do all in his power to accomplish that end.*" How well he has *labored* to bring about such a result, his subsequent acts, even to the present moment, fully attest; though not so successfully as he desired.

In the *Radical* of the 9th inst., I notice a tissue of charges of forgery, fraud, &c., made against me by Mr. James Patterson, backed by what purports to be the certificates of certain individuals, published with intent to overthrow my statement in the last Argus. If the certificates are genuine, they place the parties making them in a very unenviable position. They signed the paper, as published in the Argus of last week—with two exceptions—in their own hand writing; most of them immediately after the primary election, and when the matter was fresh in ther reccollections. What influence has operated upon them within the last few days, I know not; the public may judge; the two who did not sign—(G. W. Welsh, whom I met on my way to the cars, had not time to sign, but told me to "count him in," and I put down his name.) The other is not charged with having voted against me at the primary election.

There is little doubt this formidable parade of certificates is intended to divert the public mind from the true issue, by provoking a lengthy newspaper controversy; as the territory mapped out would require the space of a paper the size of the *London Times* to answer each point specifically. I shall, therefore, as briefly as possible, meet those most prominently set forth.

When the Republican Convention met for the purpose of counting the votes and declaring the nominees, it looked rather suspicious of an ulterior object on the part of the Chairman, Mr. Patterson, in opposing the election of a Vice President according to former precedent, *to assist him in examining the tally papers*, while he (the Chairman) read off the returns.

2nd. In violation of the precedent of the year previous, the Chairman of the late nominating Convention *took the return papers away with him*, instead of filing them in the Prothonotary's office where they would have been open for inspection to all parties in case of controversy.

3d. In refusing to let Dr. Stanton, the present Chairman of the county Committee, have the return and tally papers, when called upon for them, until the County Committee should decide who should be their proper custodian, Mr. Patterson rendered himself obnoxious to the charge of an attempt to prevent an early investigation of the Chandler-Shurlock nomination case, and postponing it until the present time. This fact accounts for the delay in the case, and places it upon the shoulders of those who were predetermined that Dr. Shurlock should be the nominee of the party, at all hazards.

4th. It was rather a suspicious looking circumstance, also, that there should have been a discrepency of *one hundred votes* in the footing up of the totals for the nomination of Representative, giving Shurlock 112, instead of 12 majority—more especially since it was followed by an immediate telegraphic dispatch to the Pittsburgh papers, with this error uncorrected, although the fact was discovered in time to have rectified it.

5th. In attempting to pass resolutions in the County Committee, at its meeting on the 3d inst., endorsing the nomination of Dr. Shurlock, was evinced a disposition on the part of those who manage matters for the clique, to forestall any attempt at investigating whether Dr. Shurlock was legitimately the nominee of the Republican party or not.

6th. In voting down any and all attempts to appoint an Investigating Committee to consider and decide upon the contested points, the controling majority of the County Committee, at its late meeting committed an error, if not prodisposed to sustain the nomination of Mr. Shurlock: for, if I had no case, as they would have the public believe, an investigation would have resulted to the advantage of Dr. Shurlock, *in that it would have removed all false impressions* which, in such a contingency, existed against him.

7th. Further to show that unscrupulous measures were resorted to, in order to secure the nomination of Dr. Shurlock, I offer the certificate from six colored persons of Greene township, published elsewhere in this paper, who state that they wished to vote for me at the primary election, but were prevented from so doing by friends of Dr. Shurlock telling them they would not be permitted so to do, *because they had not been assessed ten days prior to the meeting!*

When the County Committee met on the 3d inst., in the Court House at Beaver, Mr. Patterson well knows that I presented my documents and certificates, and offered to read them to the committee at large; but, as it was presumed, it would only be necessary to lay them and the details before an Investigating Committee, the reading was dispensed with.

Now, as to the certificates published in the last Beaver *Radical*; The first one I saw was T. H. Bracken—who signed mine, stands firm; says he did vote for me at the primary election; but to make a show of a case before the public, the friends of trickery obtain the certificate of the *son* instead of the *father*. The certificate of G. McCreary amounts to nothing; as the name was incorrectly deciphered by the compositor. It should have been *G. W. Murry*, instead of *G. McCreary*. Mr. Murry is all right. He voted as he said he did.

Mr. James M. Fife assures me that he gave Mr. Patterson no such statement as that published in the *Radical* of last Friday; but that he had stated to one of the Pattersons that "he was under the impression" when he signed my certificate "that he had voted for me," and continued in that belief, until said Patterson asserted that he (Fife) had voted a ticket which Patterson gave him. That Patterson admitted Fife had another ticket. Mr. Fife told me that he said to Patterson he had so confused matters that he could not now swear who he did vote for.

It is evident that in so short a time as has transpired since the publication of the certificate in the *Radical*, I could not go around to every individual, and unravel and reply to each particular case. Suffice it, that I have made affidavit to the genuineness of the certificates herewith published, signed by those persons whose names are thereunto appended, and leave an impartial public to judge in the premises.

In reference to the gentlemen who acted as clerks at the Beaver Falls primary elections, I presume no one doubts that they faithfully performed their duty in recording the votes as they were read off to them.

I would just say, relative to the names of Marks, Fulks, Cain and Miller, of Darlington, that George Grim (who is a member of the Democratic county committee) informed me that they were all avowed Democrats; and one of them a delegate to the late Democratic nominating convention.

There is little doubt—if time had permitted of my personally visiting and conversing with all the parties referred to by Mr. Patterson—most, if not all of them, would have given explanations similar to those referred to above; but sufficient is adduced to show how reckless and unprincipled politicians—in order to cover the wrongs they have perpetrated upon a majority of their party—will manipulate and drag innocent and unsuspecting persons into a confused medley of political inconsistencies.

T. J. CHANDLER.

[Mr. C. requests us to say he has seen parties in addition to the above; but there is neither time nor room to give their explanations this week.—ED. ARGUS.]

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, } ss.
BEAVER COUNTY,

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for the Borough of Rochester, in the county aforesaid, T. J. Chandler, who being duly sworn, according to law, deposeth and saith that the paper hereunto attached, marked (A) was drawn up by him, and was signed by the persons whose names are thereunto attached in their own proper handwriting (with the exception of two) without undue persuasion or solicitation on his part, but of their own voluntary act and accord. The paper was signed in a short time after the primary election of the Republican party in May 1870, and further saith not. T. J. CHANDLER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 10th day of September 1870.

(Stamp.) O. R. COE, J. P.

(A) We, the undersigned Republican voters of Beaver Falls, do hereby certify that we did cast our votes for T. J. Chandler for Assembly at the late primary meeting on the 28th day of May 1870:

1 James M. Wife	14 T. B. Bracken,
2 William J. Bruce,	15 A. C. Thorne,
3 St. Clair Gray,	16 John Lutton,
4 W. Stewart,	17 Andrew Smith,
5 M. Anderson,	18 D. F. Lincon,
6 Wm. Wirts,	19 George Welsh,
7 John Sims,	20 A. M. Anderson,
8 L. W. Murrel,	21 Wm. R. Wirts,
9 John Elliott,	22 John M. Cook,
10 G. W. Marry,	23 T. Noble,
11 James H. Fife,	24 H. S. M'Goun,
12 John Kerr,	25 G. L. Russell,
13 John C. George,	26 Milo Townsend.

MR. EDITOR.—Please publish the following from colored citizens of Greene township. T. J. CHANDLER.

We, the undersigned citizens of Greene township, Beaver county, do hereby certify that we wished and intended to vote for T. J. Chandler for Assembly at the primary meeting, May 28th, 1870, but was deterred from going to the polls by Dr. Lawrence and James Trimble asserting that we would not be permitted to vote, because we had not been assessed ten days before said meeting.

JAMES JACKSON, WM. H. H. EVANS,
STEPHEN CISCO, GEORGE PENNY,
THOS. M. PALMER, JOSEPH EVANS.

BEAVER FALLS, Sept. 9, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS, *Dear Sir:*—In this week's Argus you have given publication to a paper from T. J. Chandler, with remarks refering to the Beaver Falls Borough election on the 28th of May last, in which are charges bearing upon our personal honor and also upon that of several of our most worthy Republican fellow-citizens, and we feel and believe that we have a strong and just claim upon you to give publication in the next issue of the Argus to the paper which will be handed you with this note so that your numerous readers may see and know the truth and how unjustifiably our conduct has been brought in question and the names of our citizens abused.

JAMES PATTERSON,
G. W. WELSH,
M. A. ANDERSON.

BEAVER FALLS, Sept. 7th, 1870.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we were officers chosen by the people on the ground after the hour appointed to hold the primary election at this place, on the 28th day May last—that we each and all attended constantly, carefully and faithfully to the duties of the offices of Judge and Clerks—with the exception of an absence for a short time by one of the clerks to procure something for supper—until a late hour at night and until our duties were fully discharged. And that we have to-day carefully examined the two "Lists of voters" recorded on that occasion by us and do not find the names thereon of John M. Cook, John Lutton and Wm. J. Bruce, which we see to a paper, purporting to be a "Certificate," in this mornings Argus, that they voted on that day for T. J. Chandler for the Legislature. No vote or votes was given on that day in the name or names of one or any of those persons. And we do further declare that the vote on that day for Wm. C. Shurlock and T. J. Chandler was truly and justly given in our Certificate, signed by each of us, to the Convention which met in Beaver on Tuesday the 31st day of May last. It may be proper for us to add that two of us—the clerks—were in favor of T. J. Chandler's nomination, and voted for him on that occasion for the Legislature.

M. A. ANDERSON,
G. W. WELSH,
JAMES PATTERSON.

BEAVER FALLS, Sept. 7th, 1870.

This is to certify that I did not sign my name to any certificate that I had voted at our primary election, on the 28th of May, last, for Dr. T. J. Chandler for the Legislature; and I do hereby certify that I did vote on that occasion for Wm. C. Shurlock for that office.

A. G. MCCREARY.

BEAVER FALLS, Sept. 7th, 1870.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify that the certificate published in this morning's Argus, certifying that we voted for Dr. Chandler at the primary election at the place on the 28th of May last, was not signed by us.

JOHN LUTTON,
J. M. BRACKEN,
G. W. WELSH.

This is to certify that I did not vote for Dr. T. J. Chandler, nor did I sign his paper, and that I only voted one ticket and that was for Torrence.

J. M. BRACKEN.

BEAVER FALLS, Sept. 7th, 1870.

This is to certify that we this morning together called upon Mr. John M. Cook, of this place, to inquire of him if he signed the paper of which a copy is printed in the Argus of this day, professing to be a "certificate" of persons said to have voted at the nominating election at this place on the 2- th of May last, and to which is the name of John M. Cook: and Mr. John M. Cook said to us that he did not sign his name to that paper, and did not vote at that election at all; and that he so told Dr. T. J. Chandler when he called upon him to sign a paper. H. C. PATTERSON,
J. L. B. DAWSON.

Witness present at signing—IRA B. DUNCAN.

James Fife stated to me that Dr. T. J. Chandler called upon him to inquire whether he had not voted for him at the primary election. He stated to Dr. Chandler that he was not acquainted with either of the candidates for Assembly, and had voted a ticket given him by H. C. Patterson, but had forgotten whose name it contained. Dr. Chandler induced him to believe that his (Chandler's) name was on the ticket for which said Patterson was electioneering, and he signed the certificate under that misrepresentation. I gave Mr. Fife a Shurlock ticket. Mr. Fife authories me to publish this statement.

H. C. PATTERSON.

BEAVER FALLS, Sept. 8th, 1870.

I certify that I did not vote for Dr. T. J. Chandler; nor did I sign a paper saying I did. But I did vote and work for Dr. W. C. Shurlock at the last Primary meeting. H. S. MCGOWN.

This is to certify that I voted the ticket that H. C. Patterson gave me at the late primary meeting, only changing one name—putting W. Shroads' name in place of ——— for Commissioner.

G. L. RUSSELL.

This is to certify that I gave Mr. G. L. Russell a W. C. Shurlock ticket.

H. C. PATTERSON.

Population of Beaver County.—The following is the number of inhabitants in each district of Beaver county, as reported by the Assistant Marshals:

Darlington tp....	1,581	Industry tp.....	1,196
Big Beaver tp.....	1,361	Borough tp.....	379
Chippewa tp.....		Brighton tp.....	544
New Sewickley tp:	1,138	Beaver Falls boro..	3,119
Darlington boro....	380	Patterson tp.....	943
New Galilee boro.	241	Patterson tp.....	74
Fallston boro.....	628	New Brighton—	
Bridgewater boro.	1,119	First Ward.....	1,347
Beaver boro.....	1,189	Second Ward.....	1,478
South Beaver tp....	971	Third Ward.....	1,313
Ohio tp.....	1,584	Frank. Springs boro.	135
Rochester boro....	2,091	Phillipsburg boro..	854
Freedom boro.....	644	Hookstown boro....	289
St. Clair boro.....	233	Georgetown boro...	297
Franklin township	678	Greene tp	1,389
Marion township..	807	Raccoon tp.....	1,018
New Sewickley tp.	1,423	Moon tp.....	988
Rochester tp.....	620		
Economy tp.....	1,264	Total.....a.....	35,611
Harmony tp	225	Total in 1860....	29,144
Hanover tp.....	1,345		
Independence tp...	736	Increase.....	6,467
Hopewell tp.....	1,015		

Terrific Pronunciamento.

BY DON PEDRO CESAR DE BAZAN BUSTAMENTE Y' RUTAN.

To all whom these presents may come—take a drink!

Know ye all that "arms are my ornaments and fighting my repose." If any one says I ever asked or induced him to "sashay" with John Graebing instead of waltzing with Arthur Shields, let his day be accursed! If such wicked dancing was done it was not at my fiddling, but I know it was paid for. For my further knowledge in regard to this transaction, or any other knowledge, don't stop at my headquarters. Hereby know one and all that I don't hold myself bound to remember anything to my own discredit. It is for plebians to give facts; for noble Senators to preserve their dignity at whatever cost of truth, for truth never brought any flattering recommendations to my political memory. As to the plebian Wilson, he never spoke to me in reference to tickets for the political dance—as I am bound not to remember—and I would hold myself contaminated by his communications. Some helot says that "evil communications corrupt good manners," and this I know to be true by the majority of communications I have made; but I cannot suffer myself to be imposed upon by my own kind of impositions. Hence to you who understand nothing I say I am bound by this pronunciamento to furnish no further explanation.

No man shall impugn my standing. Is there no terror in my name, Don Pedro Cæsar de Bazan Bustamente y' Rutan, to keep these common people quiet? Is not the royal blood of the house of ——— brass, a tinkling cymbal or a reed shaken by the wind come between me and my dignity? The proud courage of my kinsman, Gen. Bombastes Furioso energizes my veins, and in his language I here declare as I have my boots upon the necks of these people, that

"He who dares these boots displace
Shall meet Bombastes face to face!"

Because I won't stand it. Have I not proclaimed in my pronunciamento that "there are those in this community who are encouraging these attacks and charging various political and personal delinquencies, whose past conduct will not bear investigation, and who I know have been guilty of offences that if known would cause them to hide their heads in very shame. * * * Those for whom this is intended will know to whom and to what I refer."

Now, then, 'beware!' bludy mune!!! "The midnight of the month

SELECT MISCELLANY.

GETTING IN AT NIGHT.

The door was locked when I got home, said Tom, and how to get in without waking the governor was the difficulty. I knew he would give me particular fits if he knew I was out after ten, and the clock had just struck one. The back yard was an impossibility, and but one chance remained. There was a porch over the front door, and the roof of which was a few feet below two windows. One of them I knew to be fastened down, and the other opened from a bedroom, which might or might not be occupied. An old maiden sister of the governor's wife arrived on the same day, and it was very probable that she was in that room; but I knew the bed was in the corner *furthermost from* the window, and I hoped to be able to get in and through the room without waking her, and *then I would* have a comparitively easy time of it. So, *getting a plank from* a neighboring board pile, I rested it against the *eaves of the* shed, pulled off my shoes, put them in my pocket, and "coon-ed." All right so far, but I thought it necessary, in order not to rouse suspicion in the morning, to remove the plank; so dragging it up I threw it off the end, and down it went with an awful clattter on a stray dog that had followed me two or three squares and who immediately set up the awfulest whine a hound ever gave tongue to. That started half a dozen dogs in the neighborhood barking; a mocking-bird in the window above commenced as if he intended to split his throat at it, and a woman in her night clothes appered at the window across the street. I knew I was safe as far as she was concerned, but if any one came to any window in front of me I might as well resign to have discovered me. Nobody came however and the lady after peeping up and down the street for a minute or two, popped in her head and retired. The mocking bird still kept up his eternal whistle, and it was full half an hour before he and the dog settled down and gave me a chance to move. Creeping slowly along the wall till I reached the window; I put my hands on the *sill, sprang in, and with my* legs dangling out, stopped to listen. Yes, she was in the room, I was sure I could *hear breathing*. After waiting for a minute I cautiously drew up one leg, and then the other, drew them around and putting them down on the floor, was just conscious that I had stepped on something soft, and yielding, and was withdrawing them when another yell broke forth at *my feet*; the old maid jumped up from her bed crying "murder!" And the mocking-bird started again. A little colored girl was lying *on her back under* the window, and I had stepped on her face, and of course woke her up. I decided in a moment what to do.— The house would be aroused, and I would be caught to a certainty unless I could get to my room, before the governor was up, but I hadn't a moment to lose, for the little girl was screaming; so I started for the door *in three steps, struck a* chair, stumbled over it of course, making the awfulest racket you ever heard in the hours of night in a peaceful house.— The little girl and the old maid screamed louder than *ever; the mock*ing-bird whistled louder than a steam whistle and they fairly made a chorus not loud as Gilmore's.

I reached the door, however and quietly and swiftly opened it, and just got into the hall in time to see the old gentleman open the door, with a candle in his hand, and come hurrying up the stairs. There was a wardrobe near where I stood, and I sprang behind it. Up came the governor, reached the door, opened it, and and in the meantime, there were all sorts of confusion and inquiry down stairs as to what was the matter.— Nobody else came up, though from where I stood I heard every word of inquiry and explanation in the room. Of course they could't make much of it. The little girl was too much frightened and too sound asleep at the time to tell the truth, and the upshot of the business was that they concluded that she had been dreaming, and the governor after giving her a sound shaking and explained the matter to the aroused neighbors from the window, went back to his room again.

"So far so good." I now had to go down stairs, reach the back door, unbar it, get into the yard, make for my room, which was in the second story of the brick building that stood connected with, and about a dozen yards from the main one. After giving every body one half hour to settle down again, I started.

Boys, did you ever try to get up or down a pair of stairs at *midnight* without making a noise? You may try it all sorts of ways, but every step is sure to creak, each with a peculiar noise of its own, and loud enough, you are sure, *to awake everybody*.— I had got nearly to the bottom, when a little dog came trotting up the entry toward me, yelling furiously. A suppressed "Come here, Zip!" silenced him, for he recognized me; but the little fellow started the mocking-bird and all the dogs in the neighborhood, learned to take the cue, of course joined the chorus for the third time.

I ran along the passage, reached the door, and unlocked it just as the governor, aroused again, opened his door, and seeing a man coming from the house by the back way, of course cried "Thieves! thieves!" and made a rush after me. I was too quick for him though; I opened the door, sprang, out, made for the room below mine, and had just reached it when crash! within a foot of my head went a brick, and a voice that I knew belonged to the next door neighbor, Tompkins, joined with the governor in the cry of "Thieves! thieves! murder! murder!" I was safe enough.

Running up stairs, I "shelled" myself quicker than I ever did before or since, and was in bed, sound asleep, in *half a minute*.

Wasn't there a row, though? I never heard so many dogs before—the mocking-bird, of course was outdoing all previous efforts—the chickens began to crow— Tompkins next door was hallooing "Thieves!" and calling the governor. I could hear screams and all sorts of noises, and talking among the neighbors, until at length the old gentleman's voice was heard in the yard calling "Tom! Tom! Tom!"

Tom, fortunately was sound asleep, snoring.

Jumping from my bed, I raised the window, rubbed my eyes, and looked *partially frightened*, (which I wasn't,) and asked:

"Why, father, what in the world is *the matter* ?"

"There's thieves in the house," was the reply; "get your gun and come down—be quick."

"He's in the room below you," hallooed Tompkins; "I'm certain of it, I saw him as he ran down, and threw a firebrick at him I know he didn't pass the door Mr. Jones."

I was directed to look out for myself, the governor stood sentinel at the door below, armed with a club, while Tompkins had five minutes to collect aid from the neighbors, and in less than half that time so thoroughly was every house alarmed, there were a dozen or more men in the yard armed with guns, pistols and sticks.

The governor led the attack; opening the door he called:

"Come out here, you house-breaking scoundrel. If you attempt to resist, I'll blow your brains out."

Nobody came, however.

"Watch the door while I go in;" and I was told to look sharp and shoot the rascal, if he came up stairs. A momentary search was enough to satisfy everybody that the thief was not in the room.

"He's up stairs, then," cried Tompkins, "for I'll take my bible oath that he didn't pass the door."

So up stairs they trooped, but I had lit a candle by that time, and there was no burglar there. The strictest search, even looking under a boot, didn't show the faintest trace of him.

The yard was examined, then the house, and everybody was tolerably well satisfied that he had escaped; but I was appointed sentinel for the rest of the night, and ordered not to sleep on my post (but I did) under the penalty of a flogging.

The minutest inquiry, on a thorough investigation *the next day*, were two pies, and the old lady's silver thimble. The thimble turned up in a *day or two*, being discovered under the carpet, but the pies have not been accounted for even to this day. On oath I could have given very material testimony, as to the deposit of the stolen property, but the case didn't come before any court, and I remained quiet.

Didn't the local editors loom, though? One of them elongated himself through a half column, and headed the article, "A Diabolical and Atrocious Attempt at Burglary and Murder!" describing with graphic particulars the fiendish attempt to throttle Miss L—, and servant, complimenting the coolness of R. Tompkins, Esq., perorating with a withering anathema on the want of vigilance displayed by the policemen.

It was fun for me to see with what wide awake sagacity the watchmen used to stop at our front door and listen during his rounds for a month after. The excitement died away, though, after a while. But I'll never forget the night I tried to get in without making a noise.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee to the Party—Review of the History of the Party—What it has Accomplished—Work of the Present Session—Grant's Administration.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The Executive and Legislative departments of the National Government, and two *thirds of the State* governments, have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries *with it grave responsibilities*. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican party, and upon the measures and character of the National Administration.

To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked. In the present juncture, it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin, nor its history. Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labors, which the needs of the country in a new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of its history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. *Gathering, therefore*, inspiration from past successes, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

ORIGIN OF THE PARTY.

Recurring to their origin, Republicans will remember, when the land was the theatre of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of slavery and caste and the spirit of labor and equality, when the slave power held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp, and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the founders of the party instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows and assassinations, till, under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, they achieved success and grasped the empire of political power.

THE SECOND ERA.

Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the *pride and arrogance of power*, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history, and saved the *nation's life*. It was then, amid the clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of that civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic, and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish sentiments and unreasoning passions and prejudices it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregated interests of three thousand millions of dollars, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and entrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattlehood, up to the summits of manhood, four and a half millions of hapless bondmen, and stood before the nations with their riven fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

THE THIRD ERA.

The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms, the rebels did not accept the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still bemoaning the "lost cause," they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free, the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color, which had always disgraced southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated, and States were without lawful governments.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the ex-rebels, the lingering prejudice long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of conservatism and the apostacy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to so reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slaveholding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon anybody of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republicans might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, the threats of Executive dictation and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task. To aid in reorganizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few millions of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace, and the rehabilitation of southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race, they proposed and adopted the 14th Amendment, and enacted the bill of Civil Rights. To establish by irreversible guarantees equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of these amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution.

Thus the Republicans, against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence made assured and practical realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so beneficent, so sure to be recorded by history, and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

ITS FOURTH ERA.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interests and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment. Differences of opinion on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression and modes of action, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, arrogance and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted the helpless freedmen up to *citizenship, exalted them to the* heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing question now before them.

WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character, demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour, and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it, can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years, have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional Amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and undertaking, perhaps, the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved, enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped for results accomplished. General Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, *reform abuses* in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress, and the General of the Army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity, and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion, has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy the services of thousands of employees, civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

THE REVENUES.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870 were nearly $409,000,000 against $38,000,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than $29,000,000, thus showing an increased revenue and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's administration, the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first sixteen months of Gen. Grant's administration they were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars. Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed all Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of the appointments, and the demoralizing influence which his opinion and conduct had upon them were seen in the loss of scores of *millions of dollars* of revenue in those years. The largest gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen. Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent. on all incomes above $2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents, and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum.

By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The Funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of $26,500,000 a year. While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction of the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation but for all time. And yet these important and beneficial financial measures, intended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its expenditures, its debts, and its taxation, are so fearfully large.

THE GLORIOUS RECORD OF THE PARTY.

Not faithless, but high, noble and glorious is the record of the Republican Party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements, for patriotism, liberty, justice and humanity, should not republicans, one and all, cling to their grand orginization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing, may they not perpetuate their power until their beneficent principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation? H. WILSON, *Ch'n. Congressional Rep. Committee.*
J. H. PLATT, *Sec'y.*

—A large gun is now in course of manufacture at Woolwich, England, which is expected to prove the most powerful piece of ordnance ever produced; and to settle definitely the long and hitherto even contest between gun and armor. It will weigh 35 tons, and will hurl a projectile of 550 lbs, with a charge of 100 pounds of powder, thereby imparting an initial velocity which will enable it to pierce an armor plate of iron fifteen inches in thickness, beyond which no ship ment to float can go. The barrel is of steel, strengthened at the breech by a strong iron jacket, and the caliber of the bore is about 12½ inches; but this point has not been definitely settled. The gun is at present experimental, but is expected to prove a formidable foe to the ironclads.

The Austrian Government had sent a threatening note to ex-King George of Hanover, warning him not to involve Austria by his intrigues against Prussia, and threatening him with expulsion from the Empire in case the Austrian Government should get into difficulties on his account.

Miscellaneous.

Professors RICHARDS & DOWN of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, so to talk, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most CANCERS. of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Richards & Down, University or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada.

TUMOURS ULCERS

aug17:1y

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

GOOD WHITE BACK PAPER.

AT 8 CENTS

Good Brown Papers.

Window Shades, Gilt Bands, with Trimmings, for $2.25.

OIL CLOTHS, Yard Wide, for 45, 50, 60 and 70 cents. Photograph Albums cheap. Persons buying their wall paper from us can have it trimmed ready for hanging without extra charge at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sep15:1y. Feb.9ch'd: aug 17:ch'd

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the ARGUS office.

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES:

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY.

apr20:tf.

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the ARGUS office.

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the ARGUS office.

GUNSMITHING.—The undersigned has opened a gunsmithing establishment in Rochester, on the hill, where he will make and repair guns, pistols, &c. SEAGMOND KROTZ.

aug17:1mo.

New Advertisements.

HENRY LAPP,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITUE.

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES,

OF ALL SIZES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Brighton St. above Plow Factory,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Coffins and Hearses provided at the shortest notice Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter work, I have reduced my prices accordingly. aug26:tf.

Dissolution.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of "M. Miller & Co." has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—T. Averill Pendleton retiring.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. MILLER,
W. DOLBY,
G. AVERILL PENDLETON.

The business will be continued under same firm name, by M. M. MILLER,
W. DOLBY.

In retiring from the above firm I would most heartily recommend for the remaining partners the patronage of all my friends and the public
T. AVERILL PENDLETON.
aug21:3w

New Millinery Establishment

IN ROCHESTER.

MRS. S. T. NEAL

Would inform the public of Rochester and vicinity that she has just opened a

NEW MILLINERY STORE

ON

BRIGHTON STREET,

A short distance above Cress' store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

DRESS - MAKING

AND

MILLINERY

In all its branches. Childrens', clothing, Shirts, &c., made to order; work to be refied on. A call solicited.

MRS. S. T. NEAL.

my25:6m1.

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines.

AND ALL THE OFFICINAL

Pharmaceutical Preparations,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's

Strictly Pure White Lead

At Manufacturers' Prices.

Agents for the Chemical Paints, one hundred different shades, all ready for use.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night. [aug31:ebd

Bargains in Clothing!

Great Closing - Out Sale!

Of Summer Goods!!

—AT—

SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Mohair Dress Goods at 20 cts per yd.
Unbleached muslin " 8 " " "
Heavy " " 10 " " "
Splendid bleached do 10 " " "
Comfort Calico, 6 " " "
Dress do 10 " " "
Ladies' Hose, 10 cts a pair.
Gents' Socks, 8½ do
Gents Summer suits, from $3½@$9.

All Other Goods at Correspondingly Low Prices.

Call early, if you want to secure real BARGAINS AT

SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S

All shades in Stockings and Clothing Made to Order, at Panic Prices! The Cheapest Stock of Embroideries in Beaver County.

June20chd.

BISSELL & CO,

235 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of

GRATE FRONTS,

SUMMER FRONTS,
FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES,

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c, &c.

THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,

The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,

And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only,

ARE THE BEST STOVES

For Baking & Cooking.

We Warrant their Operation,

THEY NEVER FAIL!

mar30:6m

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the ARGUS office.

The Cheapest Paper in the World.

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CAUSES, AND WHOSE

CASES REQUIRE

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